



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,336	09/26/2003	David T. Chai		9666

23590 7590 05/16/2007
RICHARD L HUFF
19304 OLNEY MILL ROAD
OLNEY, MD 20832

EXAMINER

JACKSON, JAKIEDA R

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2626

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
-----------	---------------

05/16/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/672,336

Applicant(s)

CHAI ET AL.

Examiner

Jakieda R. Jackson

Art Unit

2626

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claims 21-29 are objected to because of the following informalities:

The preambles consist of a medium, etc. however, the independent claim is a method claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. **Claims 1-5, 7-10, 12, 16, 18-19, 22, 24 and 31-35** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ackley (USPN 6,024,289).

Regarding **claim 1**, Ackley discloses a method for spelling ideographic symbols, comprising:

providing a first component identifying a first group of ideographic symbols (ideographic symbols; column 4, lines 42-67); and

providing a second component identifying a second group of ideographic symbols (figure 3 and column 4, lines 42-67);

wherein the first and second groups comprise at least one common ideographic symbol identified by the first and second components (figure 3 and column 4, lines 42-67),

wherein the first and second components identify the common ideographic symbol (figure 3 and column 4, lines 42-67).

Regarding **claim 2**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the common ideographic symbol is represented by a series of alphanumerals (numeric characters; column 4, lines 42-67 with column 5, lines 27-40).

Regarding **claim 3**, Ackley discloses a method further comprising providing a third component to differentiate and to uniquely identify each common ideographic symbol when the first and second groups comprise more than one common ideographic symbols (figure 3 and column 4, lines 42-67).

Regarding **claim 4**, Ackley discloses a method comprising:
providing a series of alphanumerals for uniquely identifying the ideographic symbol (numeric characters; column 4, lines 42-67 with column 5, lines 27-40); and
encoding the series of alphanumerals by 7-bit ASCII codes (7-bit ASCII; column 2, lines 10-51).

Regarding **claim 5**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the series of alphanumerals is formed (alpha-numeric; column 5, lines 27-40).

Regarding **claim 7**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the spelling is formed by one or more alphanumerals (alpha-numeric; with column 5, lines 27-40).

Regarding **claim 8**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the first component is followed by the second component (figure 3 and column 4, lines 42-67).

Regarding **claim 9**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the first component comprises one or more English-language alphabetic letters (figure 3).

Regarding **claim 10**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the first component comprises one or more English-language alphabetic letters and one Arabic numeral (Arabic numerals; column 3, lines 23-37).

Regarding **claim 12**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the ideographic symbols are Chinese characters (Chinese; column 2, lines 58-66).

Regarding **claim 16**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the second component is a shape-based component of the second group of ideographic symbols (shapes; column 4, lines 42-67).

Regarding **claim 18**, Ackley discloses a method further comprising a third component for differentiating a plurality of common ideographic symbols, when the first and second groups comprise more than one common ideographic symbol, to uniquely identifying each common ideographic symbol (figure 3 and column 4, lines 42-67).

Regarding **claim 19**, Ackley discloses a method wherein the third component is a single alphanumeral (alpha-numeric; with column 5, lines 27-40).

Regarding **claim 22**, Ackley discloses a method comprising a series of alphanumerals (figure 1 with column 5, lines 27-40).

Regarding **claim 24**, Ackley discloses a mapping medium comprising a two-column table (figure 3).

Regarding **claim 31**, Ackley discloses a spelling method for uniquely identifying an ideographic symbol, comprising:

providing one or more first components each representing one of a plurality types of ideographic symbols, each type comprising one or more ideographic symbols (figure 3 with ideographic symbols; column 4, lines 42-67); and

providing one or more sets of second components, each set corresponding with a first component and comprising one or more second components (figure 3 with ideographic symbols; column 4, lines 42-67);

wherein each set of the second components uniquely correlate with the ideographic symbols identified by a corresponding first component (figure 3 with ideographic symbols; column 4, lines 42-67).

Regarding **claim 32**, Ackley discloses a spelling method wherein the first component represents all special ideographic symbols defined under the Big5 Standard and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are internal codes under the Big5 Encoding system (Big Five; column 6, lines 51-61).

Regarding **claim 33**, Ackley discloses a spelling method wherein the first component represents all special ideographic symbols defined under the GB Standard and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are internal codes under the GB-2312 Encoding system (GB; column 3, lines 23-37 and column 6, lines 51-61).

Regarding **claim 34**, Ackley discloses a spelling method wherein the first component represents all special ideographic symbols defined under the CJK Standard

Art Unit: 2626

and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are internal codes under the CJK Encoding system (Chinese, Japanese, Korean; column 2, lines 59-66).

Regarding **claim 35**, Ackley discloses a spelling method wherein one of the first components represents all Roman numerals and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are Big5 internal codes corresponding to the Roman numerals (Big Five; column 6, lines 51-61).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. **Claims 6, 11, 13-15, 17, 20-21, 23, 25-30 and 36** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ackley in view of King et al. (USPN 4,679,951), hereinafter referenced as King.

Regarding **claims 6 and 21**, Ackley discloses a method comprising:

providing first and second components identifying first and second groups of ideographic symbols respectively, wherein the first and second groups comprise at least one common ideographic symbol (figure 3, with column 4, lines 42-67), but does not specifically teach forming a spelling by combining the first and second components to identify the common ideographic symbol.

King discloses a method of forming a spelling by combining the first and second components to identify the common ideographic symbol (column 17, line 61 – column 18, line 22 with column 20, lines 7-17 and column 22, lines 7-27), to increase typing speed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein it comprises forming a spelling by combining the first and second components to identify the common ideographic symbol, as taught by King, to eliminate ambiguities if a manual selection of characters is made, which greatly reduces typing speed (column 20, lines 7-17).

Regarding **claim 11**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach phonetically spelling ideographic symbols.

King discloses a method wherein the first component is a phonetic spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols (phonetic spelling; column 20, lines 7-17), to increase typing speed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein the first component is a phonetic spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols, as taught by King, to eliminate ambiguities if a manual selection of characters is made, which greatly reduces typing speed (column 20, lines 7-17).

Regarding **claim 13**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach wherein the first component is a Pinyin spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols.

King discloses a method wherein the first component is a Pinyin spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols (Pinyin; column 8, lines 13-49 and column 22, lines 13-41), so that the typist who speaks the language can use the phonetic spelling of the character/word as the basis for typing.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein the first component is a Pinyin spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols, as taught by King, to enable a typist to operate the system in a phonetic typing mode by producing an identifier code based on the pronunciation of the character so that the typist who speaks the language can use the phonetic spelling of the character/word as the basis for typing (column 8, lines 13-49).

Regarding **claim 14**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach wherein the Pinyin spelling comprises a sound portion and a tone portion.

King discloses a method wherein the Pinyin spelling comprises a sound portion and a tone portion (sound and tone; column 12, lines 1-32), to reduce ambiguities.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein the Pinyin spelling comprises a sound portion and a tone portion, as taught by King, to reduce ambiguities due to shape or pronunciation (column 12, lines 1-45).

Regarding **claim 15**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach wherein the first component is a Zhuyin spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols.

King discloses a method wherein the first component is a Zhuyin spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols (Zhuyin; column 22, lines 45-66), to adapt the system to for using various symbolic languages.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein the first component is a Zhuyin spelling of the first group of ideographic symbols, as taught by King, to have a number of other syllabaries or alphabets and permit the user of the National Phonetic Alphabet (column 22, lines 45-66).

Regarding **claim 17**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach wherein the second component is a Four Corner Numerical Index of the second group of ideographic symbols.

King discloses a method wherein the second component is a Four Corner Numerical Index of the second group of ideographic symbols (column 4, lines 44-68 and column 9, line 54 – column 10, line 41), to reduce the time required to identify to a character generator of the particular ideogram to be reproduced.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein the second component is a Four Corner Numerical Index of the second group of ideographic symbols, as

taught by King, to classify Chinese characters by the particular shapes which appear at each if the four corners of the character (column 4, lines 44-68).

Regarding **claim 20**, it is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as set forth in claim 6. In addition, Ackley discloses a method wherein the spelling is a series of alphanumerals (figure 1).

Regarding **claim 23**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach a mapping medium for recording the correlation between the spelling and the corresponding ideographic symbol.

King discloses a mapping medium for recording the correlation between the spelling and the corresponding ideographic symbol (column 17, line 61 – column 18, line 22 with column 20, lines 7-17 and column 22, lines 7-27), to increase typing speed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein it teaches a mapping medium for recording the correlation between the spelling and the corresponding ideographic symbol, as taught by King, to eliminate ambiguities if a manual selection of characters is made, which greatly reduces typing speed (column 20, lines 7-17).

Regarding **claim 25**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach a mapping medium comprising a computer readable medium for instructing a computer to output the corresponding ideographic symbol after the spelling is inputted into the computer.

King discloses a mapping medium comprising a computer readable medium for instructing a computer to output the corresponding ideographic symbol after the spelling

Art Unit: 2626

is inputted into the computer (column 17, line 61 – column 18, line 22 with column 20, lines 7-17 and column 22, lines 7-27), to increase typing speed.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein it teaches a mapping medium comprising a computer readable medium for instructing a computer to output the corresponding ideographic symbol after the spelling is inputted into the computer, as taught by King, to eliminate ambiguities if a manual selection of characters is made, which greatly reduces typing speed (column 20, lines 7-17).

Regarding **claim 26**, it is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as set for the in claim 6. In addition, Ackley discloses a mapping medium further recording the correlation between a GB code (GV; column 6, lines 51-61).

Regarding **claim 27**, it is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as set for the in claim 6. In addition, Ackley discloses a mapping medium further recording the correlation between a Big 5 code (Big Five; column 6, lines 51-61).

Regarding **claim 28**, it is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as set for the in claim 6. In addition, Ackley discloses a converting member encoded by 7-bit ASCII codes (7-bit ASCII; column 2, lines 10-51).

Regarding **claim 29**, it is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as set for the in claim 6. In addition, Ackley discloses a converting member comprising a computer readable medium for instructing a computer to output the corresponding ideographic symbol (CPU executes instructions; column 7, lines 3-31 with column 10, lines 32-53).

Regarding **claim 30**, it is interpreted and rejected for the same reasons as set for the in claim 6. In addition, Ackley discloses a computer apparatus for processing information containing one or more ideographic symbols, comprising:

- a central processing unit device (figure 4, element 10);
- a memory device (figure 4, element 12);
- an input device (figure 4, element 22); and
- an output device (figure 4, element 18);

Regarding **claim 36**, Ackley discloses a method for ideographic symbols but does not specifically teach a spelling method wherein one of the first components represents all Roman numerals and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are Arabic numerals corresponding to the Roman numerals.

King discloses a method wherein one of the first components represents all Roman numerals and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are Arabic numerals corresponding to the Roman numerals (Romanized alphabet; column 3, lines 4-7), so that the typist who speaks the language can use the phonetic spelling of the character/word as the basis for typing.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ackley's method wherein one of the first components represents all Roman numerals and wherein the corresponding set of the second components are Arabic numerals corresponding to the Roman numerals, as taught by King, to enable a typist to operate the system in a phonetic typing mode by producing an identifier code based on the pronunciation of the character so that the

Art Unit: 2626

typist who speaks the language can use the phonetic spelling of the character/word as the basis for typing (column 8, lines 13-49).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Ye (USPN 5,410,306) disclose a Chinese phrasal stepcode.


7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jakieda R. Jackson whose telephone number is 571-272-7619. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday 7:30 a.m. to 5:00p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Hudspeth can be reached on 571-272-7843. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2626

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JRJ
May 8, 2007



DAVID HUDSPETH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600